

## **TUBERCULOSIS**

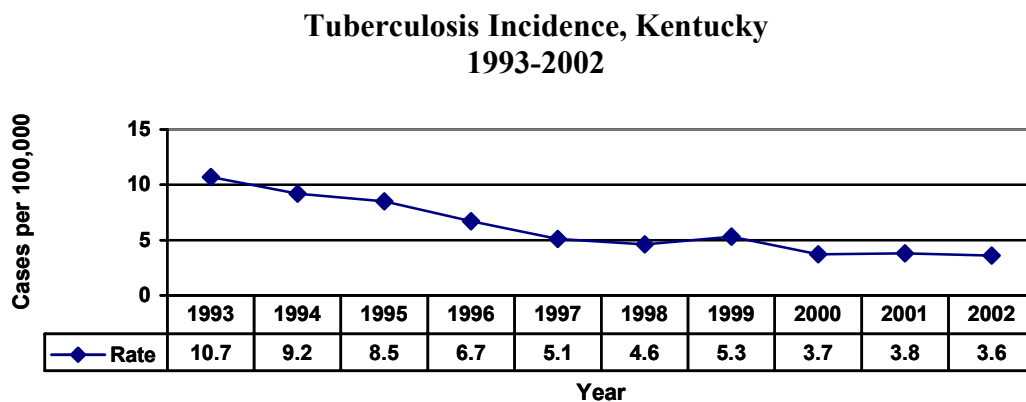
Tuberculosis is a bacterial disease usually affecting the lungs (pulmonary TB) caused by organisms in the *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* complex (*M. tuberculosis*, *M. bovis*, and *M. africanum*). Other parts of the body (extrapulmonary TB) also may be affected (e.g., brain, lymph nodes, kidneys, bones, joints, larynx, intestines, eyes). Systemic symptoms include low-grade fever, night sweats, fatigue, and weight loss. In pulmonary or laryngeal TB, there also may be hemoptysis, a persistent and productive cough, chest pain, and shortness of breath. Transmission generally occurs when a susceptible person inhales airborne infectious droplet nuclei from the cough or sneeze of an infectious person.

### **Laboratory Confirmation by one of the following methods:**

- Isolation of *M. tuberculosis* or *M. tuberculosis* complex organisms from a clinical specimen, **OR**
- Demonstration of *M. tuberculosis* from a clinical specimen by nucleic acid amplification test, **OR**
- Demonstration of acid-fast bacilli in a clinical specimen when a culture has not been or cannot be obtained. This criterion has most commonly been used to diagnose tuberculosis in the post mortem setting.

### **Case Classification**

*Confirmed:* A case that meets the clinical case definition or is laboratory confirmed.

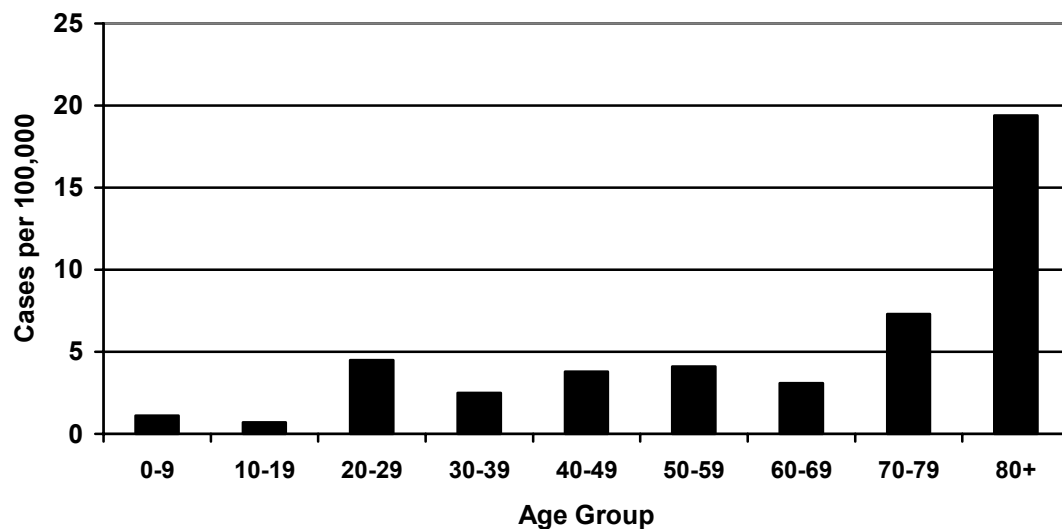


## Epidemiology

Kentucky	2002	Rate per 100,000	U.S. Rate (2001) per 100,000
Cases	146	3.6	<u>5.68</u>

Cases by Gender	Rate per 100,000	Cases by Race	Rate per 100,000
Female	53	Asian/Pacific Is.	28.8
Male	93	Hispanic	15.0
		African/American	8.1
		Caucasian	2.9

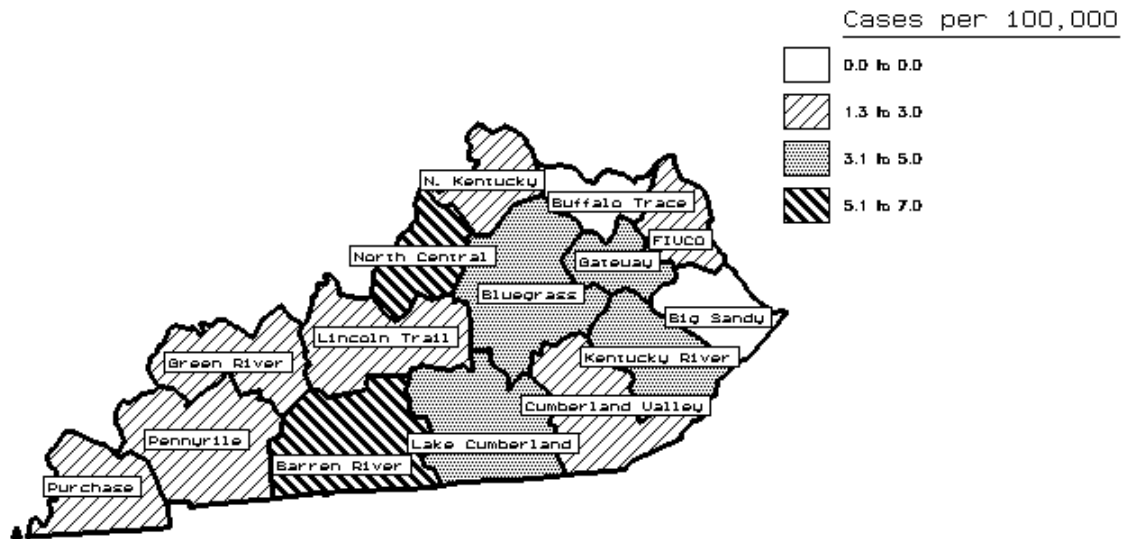
### Tuberculosis, Age-Specific Incidence Kentucky, 2002



The incidence of reported tuberculosis cases continues to be highest in persons 80 and older. Twelve of the 146 diagnosed cases were homeless in the past year, 15 were residents of a long term care facility at the time of diagnosis, 3 were residents of correctional facilities at the time of diagnosis and 93 of the cases were in persons who had not been employed within the previous 24 months.

The country of origin was non-United States for 28.8% of the cases.

### Tuberculosis by District, Kentucky Annual Incidence, 2002



The Barren River District reported the highest rate of 7.0 cases per 100,000, followed by the North Central District with a rate of 5.5 cases per 100,000 and the Bluegrass District with a rate of 4.9 cases per 100,000.

District	Rate per 100,000
Purchase	2.1
Pennyrile	2.8
Green River	1.4
Barren River	7.0
Lincoln Trail	2.4
North Central	5.5
Northern Kentucky	1.5
Buffalo Trace	0.0
Gateway	3.9
Fivco	1.5
Big Sandy	0.0
Kentucky River	3.3
Cumberland Valley	1.3
Lake Cumberland	4.6
Bluegrass	4.9